

Air Force Glossary



Air Force Doctrine Document 1-2

9 July 1999

This document complements related discussion found in Joint Publication (JP) 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR FORCE DOCTRINE DOCUMENT 1-2
9 July 1999

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Foreword

Since ancient times, language has been key to the rise of civilizations and the development of cultures. Today, language continues to allow people to work together to develop new processes, tools, and technologies. Common language allows clear communication. A common understanding, reached by familiar definitions, is fundamental to language. With this perspective in mind, Air Force Doctrine Document 1–2, *Air Force Glossary*, has been developed.

To optimally operate, aerospace forces must be able to clearly articulate their thoughts, ideas, and commands to each other by using a common language. This tool of language must pervade every aspect of the force—offices, lecture halls, operation centers, hangars, and cockpits—because in our profession confusion or misunderstanding can cost lives.

This document provides terms and definitions for the Air Force language. It provides terminology applicable to aerospace forces not covered by or differing from joint terminology. As terms and definitions change, so too will this document. It is a living document that will be updated as our Service's language evolves.

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CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	iii
CHAPTER ONE –	
Air Force Terminology Standardization Program	1
Objective	1
Standardization Program	1
Joint	1
NATO	2
Responsibilities	2
CHAPTER TWO - Revisions and Changes	3
AFDD 1-2 Revision Cycle	3
Proposals for AFDD 1-2	4
GLOSSARY	5

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This publication has been prepared under the direction of the Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force. It implements Department of Defense Directive (DODD) 5025.12, *Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology*, which directs the use of Joint Publication (JP) 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, throughout the Department of Defense (DOD) to ensure uniformity in the use of terms and definitions.

The *Air Force Glossary* is a living document to be used in conjunction with JP 1-02, the Air Standard 85/1, *Glossary of Terms and Definitions*, and AAP-6, *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)*.

APPLICATION

This AFDD applies to all Air Force military and civilian personnel (includes AFRC and ANG units and members). The terms in this document should be used when preparing glossaries for Air Force publications, to include Air Force instructions, manuals, circulars, and supplements.

SCOPE

AFDD 1-2 lists terminology that has been standardized for use within the US Air Force. It is a consolidated list of terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms from all approved AFDDs, as well as terms and definitions from other publications with broad application. **AFDD 1-2 does not contain terminology which duplicates entries in JP 1-02 unless there is a need for clarity.** Then, the JP 1-02 definition will be followed by an Air Force definition.

As Air Force doctrinal terms are approved through AFDDs, they will be added to the glossary. Other Air Force terms meeting the requirement may be added as requested. Users can gain access

to the living glossary by accessing the Headquarters, Air Force
Doctrine Center's web site at: *<http://www.doctrine.af.mil>*.

CHAPTER ONE

AIR FORCE TERMINOLOGY STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the Air Force Terminology Standardization Program is to enhance communication through a common understanding of terms and definitions that are of general military or associated significance. The Air Force Military Terminology Standardization Program, assigns program responsibilities, and states the policies and procedures for standardizing terminology.

STANDARDIZATION PROGRAM

The Air Force participates in terminology standardization at the unilateral, joint, and multinational levels. Collectively, these programs are referred to as the Air Force Military Terminology Standardization Program.

The Air Force Military Terminology Standardization Program provides terminology unique to the Air Force mission. Approved terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms are published in AFDD 1-2. Doctrine terms and definitions are added as Air Force Doctrine Documents are written, revised, and approved. Other Air Force terms are added as requested and approved. The living glossary will be updated and can be accessed at the HQ Air Force Doctrine Center home page: <http://www.doctrine.af.mil>.

Joint

The DOD terminology standardization program is carried out under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in coordination with the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Services, and the Defense Agencies. Approved terms and definitions are published in JP 1-02, *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*. This publication can be accessed from the Joint Doctrine home page web site: <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/doddict/>.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

The NATO terminology standardization effort is an integral part of an overall NATO Standardization Program administered by the NATO Military Agency for Standardization (MAS). The United States is a signatory to NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) 3860. Under the provisions of STANAG 3860, AAP-6, *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions*, is established as the authoritative NATO terminology reference, and member nations agree to use the terms and definitions published therein. AAP-6 can be accessed from both the HQ Air Force Doctrine Center home page, and the Joint Doctrine home page web sites.

Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC)

The ASCC nations include the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The objective of the ASCC terminology standardization program is to ensure member nations are able to fight side-by-side as airmen in multinational operations. ASCC nations accept *The Concise Oxford Dictionary* (COD) and subscribe to the use of Air Standard 85/1, *Glossary of Terms and Definitions* and AAP-6, *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions*. Air Standard 85/1 can be accessed from the ASCC home page web site: <http://www.hq.af.mil/xo/xoo/xoox-iso/ascc/>.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The USAF Terminologist manages the Air Force Military Terminology Standardization Program. The Air Force position on terminology proposals are derived through coordination, development, and documentation. Additionally, HQ USAF and command-level publications are reviewed for glossary standardization.

Commanders at all echelons should ensure terms, definitions, abbreviations, and acronyms used in Air Force publications are consistent with terminology in this document and JP 1-02. They should submit proposals to change AFDD 1-2 in accordance with procedures outlined in this publication. Additionally, they will submit HQ USAF and command-level publications with glossaries to the USAF Terminologist (HQ AFDC/DL, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1480) for coordination in accordance with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-360 (V1), *The Air Force Publications Management Program*.

CHAPTER TWO

AFDD 1-2 REVISION CYCLE

AFDD 1-2 will be revised and promulgated in accordance with the timeline in AFI 10-1301, *Air and Space Doctrine*. The on-line version of the AFDD 1-2 glossary will be posted and modified in conjunction with the approval of AFDDs on the HQ AFDC webpage at <http://www.doctrine.af.mil>

PROPOSALS FOR AFDD 1-2

Proposals to request additions, modifications or deletions to the AFDD 1-2 glossary outside of the AFDD development process may be submitted to the USAF Terminologist. Table 1.1. contains the criteria for the three types of proposed actions. Proposals should include the elements listed in Table 1.2. The Air Force Terminologist will consolidate and provide proposals for coordination and review by correspondence or submit to the semiannual AFDWG for approval.

Table 1.1	Criteria for Proposed Terminology Actions
ACTION	CRITERIA
Add	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Term is not adequately defined in a standard dictionary or JP 1-02.• Term is of general USAF significance. A technical or specialized term should be proposed only if it can be defined in easily understood language and its inclusion is of general importance.
Modify	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Term is incorrectly defined in AFDD 1-2.
Delete	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Term is adequately defined in a standard dictionary.• Term has been defined in JP 1-02.• Term is of a technical or specialized nature and is not defined in easily understood language.

Table 1.2. Elements	Elements of a Proposal
Element	Information
Action	See Table 1.1.
Criteria	See Table 1.1.
“Proposed” term and definition, acronym, or abbreviation	Definitions should not contain abbreviations, acronyms, or the term itself.
Source	AFDDs; Air Force publications
Rationale	Justification for the action.
Originator	Point of contact, organization, phone, fax.

GLOSSARY

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAF	Army Air Forces
ACC	Air Combat Command
ALCM	air-launched cruise missile
ACM	airspace control measure
ACS	agile combat support (USAF)
AEF	Aerospace Expeditionary Forces
AEG	Aerospace Expeditionary Group
AETC	Air Education and Training Command
AEW	Aerospace Expeditionary Wing
AFCERT	Air Force Computer Emergency Response Team
AFCQMI	Air Force Center for Quality Management and Innovation
AFDD	Air Force doctrine document
AFI	Air Force instruction
AFIWC	Air Force Information Warfare Center
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFMETL	Air Force mission essential task list
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AFSCN	Air Force Satellite Control Network
AFSP	Air Force Strategic Plan
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command
AFSST	Air Force Space Support Team
AFT	Air Force task
AFTL	Air Force task list
AFTTP	Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures
AFW	Air Force Weather

AIA	Air Intelligence Agency
ALCM	air-launched cruise missile
ALCT	airlift control team
AMC	airborne mission commander {USAF}
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AMCT	air mobility control team
AMD	Air Mobility Division
AOR	area of responsibility
ARC	air reserve components
ARCT	air refueling control team
ASC	air support center {USAF}
ASETF	Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force
AU	Air University
BCD	battlefield coordination detachment
BCE	base civil engineer {USAF}
BOS	battlefield operating systems
C4ISR	command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
CE	civil engineer {USAF}
CERT	computer emergency response team
CETS	civilian engineering technical survey
CI	counterinformation {USAF}
CID	combat identification {USAF}
COMSEC	communications security
COMUSFK	Commander United States Forces Korea
CONPLAN	concept plan {USAF}
COP	common operational picture
CSC	combat support center

CTS	course training standards
DACT	Dissimilar Air Combat Training
DAF	Department of the Air Force
DATCALs	Deployable Air Traffic Control and Landing System
DCA	defensive counterair
DCI	defensive counterinformation
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DOC	designed operational capability {USAF}
EAF	Expeditionary Aerospace Force
EAS	Expeditionary Airlift Squadron
EFS	Expeditionary Fighter Squadron
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
ER	Eastern Range
FAD	force activity designator
FMF	foreign military financing
FWA	fraud, waste, and abuse
GCSS	Global Combat Support System
GDP	gross domestic product {USAF}
HHQ	higher headquarters
IA	information assurance {USAF}
IIW	information-in-warfare
INFOSEC	information security
IO	information operations {USAF}
IRC	Internet Relay Chatter {USAF}

ISD	Instructional System Development
ISR	intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance
IW	information warfare
IWO	information warfare organization
JAOC	joint air operations center
JASOP	joint aerospace operations plan
JMETL	joint mission essential task list
JSAT	joint security assistance training
JTS	Joint Training System
JV 2010	Joint Vision 2010
LTD	language training detachment {USAF}
LTT	logistics team training
MET	mission essential task {USAF}
METL	mission essential task list {USAF}
MOOTW	military operations other than war
MRBM	medium-range ballistic missile
MTW	major theater of war
NAF	numbered Air Force {USAF}
NAIC	National Air Intelligence Center
NBCC	nuclear, biological, chemical, and conventional
OCA	offensive counterair
OCI	offensive counterinformation
OODA	observe, orient, decide, and act
OPREP	operational report (JP 1-02) operations report (AFDD 2)

PACAF	Pacific Air Forces
PARA	policy analysis resource allocation
PCE	professional continuing education
PME	professional military education
PNP	precision navigation and positioning
PSRC	Presidential Selected Reserve Callup
ROI	reports of investigation
RSP	readiness spares packages {USAF}
SAC	Strategic Air Command {USAF}
SAM	surface-to-air missile
SARDO	search and rescue duty officer
SECAF	Secretary of the Air Force
SOLE	special operations liaison element
SOLL	special operations low level
SOTAC	special operations terminal attack controller
SRC	search and rescue center {USAF}
SROE	standing rules of engagement
SSN	space surveillance network
STO	special technical operations space tasking order (USAF)
SWS	space warning squadron
TAV	total asset visibility
UJTL	universal joint task list
UXO	unexploded ordnance

WR	Western Range {USAF}
WSSR	weapon system safety rule

Definitions

active air defense. Direct defense action taken to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of hostile air and missile threats against friendly forces and vital assets. It includes such measures as the use of aircraft, air defense weapons, weapons not used primarily in an air defense role, and electronic warfare.

advanced cruise missile. An air-launched vehicle designed to deliver a nuclear warhead in an air-to-ground mission. Also called **ACM**.

aerospace forces. Forces that operate within the aerospace medium. This includes forces that control or support those forces.

aerospace power. The synergistic application of air, space, and information systems to project global strategic military power.

aerospace maneuver. The employment of aerospace power to achieve strategic, operational, or tactical objectives in any order or combination.

air and space superiority. That degree of dominance in the air and space battle of one force over another which permits the conducts of operations by the former and its related land, sea, air and space forces at a given time and place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force.

air campaign. A connected series of operations conducted by air forces to achieve joint force objectives within a given time and area.

air defense. All defensive measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft and missiles in the Earth's envelope of atmosphere or to nullify or reduce the effectiveness of such attacks.

Air Force Task List. The comprehensive framework to express all Air Force activities contributing to the defense of the nation and its national interests.

air-launched cruise missile. An air-launched vehicle designed to deliver a nuclear warhead in an air-to-ground mission. Also called **ALCM**.

airlift. Operations to transport and deliver forces and materiel through the air in support of strategic, operational, or tactical objectives.

air refueling. The capability to refuel aircraft in flight, which extends presence, increases range, and allows air forces to bypass areas of potential trouble.

battlespace. The commander's conceptual view of the area and factors which he must understand to successfully apply combat power, protect the force, and complete the mission. It encompasses all applicable aspects of air, sea, space, and land operations that the commander must consider in planning and executing military operations. The battlespace dimensions can change over time as the mission expands or contracts, according to operational objectives and force composition. Battlespace provides the commander a mental forum for analyzing and selecting courses of action for employing military forces in relationship to time, tempo, and depth.

capabilities task. A task adopted/adapted from existing or emerging doctrine or directives, either Air Force or Department of Defense, which supports a core task.

certification. A formal indication of an individual's ability to perform a task to prescribed standards.

centers of gravity. (DOD) Those characteristics, capabilities, or localities from which a military force derives its freedom of action, physical strength, or will to fight. (Joint Pub 1-02) [*They exist at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels of war.*] {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

centralized control. In aerospace employment, the vesting of authority in one commander for planning and directing operations. This centralized planning and direction enables timely allocation and tasking of assets to exploit the speed, range, and flexibility of air capabilities across the entire area. Centralized tasking and allocation of resources is accompanied by progressive decentralization of tasks; execution to the lowest command echelons capable of accomplishment. In centralized control, authority may be progressively delegated to subordinate echelons (as opposed to command by negation which progressively pulls authority back from subordinate echelons, as required. In air defense, centralized control is the control mode whereby a higher echelon makes direct target assignments to fire units. Identification and engagement authority may be delegated to the regional air defense commander or sector air defense commander during joint engagement zone centralized control operations.

civil environment. The civil environment includes factors related to a people, their government, politics, culture, and economy. The organization of the civil environment includes the major subcategories of political policies, culture, and economy.

combat recovery. The act of retrieving resources while engaging enemy forces.

condition. Variables of the environment or situation in which a unit, system, or individual is expected to operate in, which affect performance.

continuation training. Training to maintain basic skill proficiency or improve the capability of individuals to perform the unit mission.

core competency. The basic areas of expertise or the specialties that the Air Force brings to any activity across the spectrum of military operations whether as a single Service or in conjunction with the core competencies of other Services in joint operations. Core competencies represent both air and space power application theory and physical capability represented in a well-trained and equipped air force.

core task. A task adapted from the Air Force core competencies or their command and control.

counterair. A US Air Force term for air operations conducted to attain and maintain a desired degree of air superiority by the destruction or neutralization of enemy forces. Both air offensive and air defensive actions are involved. The former range throughout enemy territory and are generally conducted at the initiative of the friendly forces. The latter are conducted near or over friendly territory and are generally reactive to the initiative of the enemy air forces. (Joint Pub 1-02) *[Counterair integrates and exploits the mutually beneficial effects of offensive and defensive operations by fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles, antiaircraft guns, artillery, and electronic warfare to destroy or neutralize enemy aircraft and missile forces both before and after launch.]* {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

counterinformation. Counterinformation seeks to establish a desired degree of control in information functions that permits friendly forces to operate at a given time or place without prohibitive interference by the opposing force.

counterland. Operations conducted to attain and maintain a desired degree of superiority over surface operations by the destruction, disrupting, delaying, diverting, or other neutralization of enemy forces. The main objectives of counterland operations are to dominate the surface environment and prevent the opponent from doing the same.

counterproliferation. Counterproliferation refers to the activities of the full range of U.S. efforts to combat proliferation, including diplomacy, arms control, export controls, and intelligence collection and analyses, with particular responsibility for assuring that U.S. forces and interests can be protected should they confront an adversary armed with weapons of mass destruction or missiles.

countersea. Operations conducted to attain and maintain a desired degree of superiority over maritime operations by the destruction, disrupting, delaying, diverting, or other neutralization of enemy naval forces. The main objectives of countersea operations are to dominate the maritime environment and prevent the opponent from doing the same.

counterspace. Those offensive and defensive operations conducted by air, land, sea, space, special operations, and information forces with the objective of gaining and maintaining control of activities conducted in or through the space environment.

countervalue. The employment of strategic air and missile forces in an effort to destroy, or render impotent, selected industrial and economic capabilities of an enemy force under any of the circumstances by which hostilities may be initiated.

criterion. A criterion defines acceptable levels of performance. It is often expressed as a minimum acceptable level of performance. The combination of the measure and the criterion comprise the standard for a task.

defensive counterair operation. Operations to detect, identify, intercept, and destroy enemy air and missile forces attempting to attack or penetrate the friendly air environment. These operations are synonymous with air defense operations. They encompass both active and passive measures and are normally conducted near or over friendly territory and generally react to the initiative of enemy forces. Also called **DCA**.

defensive counterinformation. Activities which are conducted to protect and defend friendly information and information systems. Also called **DCI**.

dual capable aircraft. An aircraft assigned to a nuclear certified delivery unit capable of executing both conventional and nuclear mission.

education and training task. A task that develops doctrine, procedures, and training for a capabilities task.

enabling task. A task that makes it possible to accomplish another task.

equip task. A task that provides materiel forces and maintains that equipment for the appropriate forces.

foreign military financing. The component of security assistance that enables friends and allies of the United States to improve their self-defense capabilities by financing their acquisition of US military articles, services, and training. Also called **FMF**.

functional doctrine. Established principles, concepts, and considerations that guide the conduct of combat support operations to sustain, maintain, and assist the conduct of the air war.

indirect support. For the purposes of this doctrine, term denotes security assistance and other efforts to develop and sustain host nation capabilities. It also establishes a distinction between security assistance and forms of support involving direct operational employment of US forces. Distinction supports guidance in National Security Strategy of the United States.

information assurance. Information operations that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities. (DODD S-3600.1)

information attack. An activity taken to manipulate or destroy an adversary's information systems without visibly changing the physical entity within which it resides.

information in warfare. Involves the Air Force's extensive capabilities to provide global awareness throughout the range of military operations based on integrated intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) assets; its information collection/dissemination activities; and its global navigation and position, weather, and communications capabilities. Also called **IW**.

information operations. Those actions taken to affect adversary information and information systems while defending one's own information and information systems. Also called **IO**.

information security. The result of any system of policies and procedures for identifying, controlling, and protecting from unauthorized disclosure, information whose protection is authorized by executive order or statute. Also called **INFOSEC**.

information superiority. That degree of dominance in the information domain which permits the conduct of operations without effective opposition. (Joint Pub 1-02) *[a. The capability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same. b. That degree of dominance in the information domain that allows friendly forces the ability to collect, control, exploit, and defend information without effective opposition. {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}]*

information warfare. Actions taken to achieve information superiority by affecting adversary information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks while leveraging and defending one's own information, information-based processes, information systems, and computer-based networks. Also called **IW**. (Joint Pub 1-02) *[Information operations conducted during time of crisis or conflict to achieve or promote specific objectives over a specific adversary or adversaries.] {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}]*

internal development. Actions taken by a nation to promote its growth by building viable institutions (political, military, economic, and social) that respond to the needs of its society.

intertheater airlift. Airlift that operates between the continental United States and a theater or between theaters. *[Formerly called strategic airlift.]*

intratheater airlift. The common-user air transportation and delivery of personnel and equipment within a CINC's AOR. *[Formerly called theater airlift.]*

joint mission essential task list. A joint force commander's list of priority joint tasks, derived from plans and orders, along with associated conditions and measurable standards, which constitutes the joint force commander's war-fighting requirements. Also called **JMETL**.

measure. A measure provides the basis for describing varying levels of task performance. A measure is directly related to a task.

measurement package. A measurement system comprised of an operational definition, the actual measurement, and the presentation of the results.

military environment. The military environment includes factors related to military forces. The organization of the military environment includes the major subcategories of mission; forces; command, control, and communications; intelligence; deployment, movement, and maneuver; combat; protection; sustainment; threat; and conflict.

military operations other than war. Operations that encompass the use of military capabilities across the range of military operations short of war. These military actions can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power and occur before, during, and after war. Also called **MOOTW**. (Joint Pub 1-02) *[An umbrella term encompassing a variety of military operations conducted by the Department of Defense that normally complement the other instruments of national power. These military operations are as diverse as providing support and assistance (when consistent with US law) in a non-threatening environment, and conducting combat not associated with war.]* {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.} AFDD 1

military space forces. Those systems and associated infrastructure which establish space power and are employed by the military to achieve national security objectives. Space forces include space-based systems, ground-based systems for tracking and controlling objects in space and transiting through space, launch systems that deliver space elements, and people who operate, maintain, or support those systems.

mission essential task. A task selected or expanded on from the Air Force Task List (AFTL) as a fundamental requisite for the performance or accomplishment of an organization's assigned mission. Also called **MET**.

mission essential task list. A complete list of mission essential tasks (MET) for any organization. Also called **METL**.

mutual assured destruction. A theory of nuclear deterrence which is based on the premise that neither opponent will initiate a nuclear attack because the ensuring conflict would be unrestrained and would destroy both nations.

navigation and positioning. Those operations that provide accurate location and time of reference in support of strategic, operational, and tactical missions.

offensive counterair operation. An operation mounted to destroy, disrupt, or limit enemy airpower as close to its source as possible. (Joint Pub 1-02) *[Offensive counterair operations range throughout enemy territory and are generally conducted at the initiative of friendly forces. Also called **OCA**]* {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

OODA Loop. A theory developed by Col. John Boyd (USAF, Ret.) contending that one can depict all rational human behavior, individual and organizational, as a continual cycling through four distinct tasks: observation, orientation, decision, and action.

performance task. A task that performs or provides the activity implied by its associated capability task.

physical attack. The means to disrupt, damage, or destroy information systems through the conversion of stored energy into destructive power.

physical environment. The physical environment includes factors arising from nature and the physical environment as modified by man. The organization of the physical environment includes the major subcategories of land, sea, air and space.

plan task. A task that considers all the particulars associated with the optimum utilization of a performed task and produces the necessary products to ensure effectiveness of performance task functions is maximized.

positive control. The use of design features, procedures, safety rules, or accident prevention or mitigation measures that reduce the likelihood, severity, or consequence of an accidental or deliberate threat involving a nuclear weapon or nuclear weapon system.

precept. A commandment or direction based on carefully worked out principles and meant as a rule of action or conduct.

principle. A comprehensive and fundamental law, doctrine, or assumption.

proliferation. The spread of nuclear, biological, and chemical capabilities and the means to deliver them. (United States Air Force Counterproliferation Master Plan)

qualification training. Hands-on performance training that personnel design to qualify an airman in a specific position. This training occurs both during and after upgrade training to maintain up-to-date qualifications.

reachback. The process of obtaining products, services, and applications or forces, equipment, or materiel from Air Force organizations that are not forward deployed.

security assistance team. For purposes of Air Force FID doctrine, any team temporarily deployed by the United States Air Force to a recipient country to perform security assistance duties on behalf of the US government.

security measures. The means to protect and defend information and information systems. Security measures include operations security and information assurance.

services. As related to security assistance, includes any service, test, inspection, repair, training, publication, technical or other assistance, or defense information used for the purpose of furnishing nonmilitary assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961, as amended, or for making military sales under the US Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended.

space control. Operations to assure the friendly use of the space environment while denying its use to the enemy. Achieved through offensive and defensive counterspace carried out to gain and maintain control of activities conducted in or through the space environment.

space element. A platform in which astrodynamics is the primary principle governing its movement through its environment.

space power. a. The capability to exploit space forces to support national security strategy and achieve national security objectives. (AFDD 1)

b. The capability to exploit civil, commercial, intelligence, and national security space systems and associated infrastructure to support national security strategy and national objectives from peacetime through combat operations.

space system. A system with a major functional component which operates in the space environment or which, by convention, is so designated. It usually includes a space element, a link element, and a terrestrial element.

space superiority. Degree of control necessary to employ, maneuver, and engage space forces while denying the same capability to an adversary.

space support. Those operations conducted with the objective of deploying, sustaining, and augmenting elements or capabilities of military space systems. Space support consists of spacelift and on-orbit support.

special operations liaison element. A special operations liaison team provided by the JFSOCC to the JFACC (if designated) to coordinate, deconflict, and integrate SO air and surface operations with conventional air. Also called **SOLE**.

special operations low level. Selected airlift SOLL crews trained to augment core AFSOF by performing specialized low-level flight. SOLL are limited to a no-to-low threat environment during visual weather conditions. Also called **SOLL**.

special operations terminal attack controller. Selected Special Tactics Combat Controllers who are specially trained and certified to perform the terminal attack control function on a routine basis in support of SOF-specific missions. Also called **SOTAC**.

specialty training. The total training process (life cycle) used to qualify airmen in their assigned specialty. (AFI 36-2201)

storage. 1. The retention of data in any form, usually for the purpose of orderly retrieval and documentation. 2. A device consisting of electronic, electrostatic, electrical, hardware or other elements into which data may be entered, and from which data may be obtained as desired. See also ammunition and toxic material open space; bin storage; bulk storage; igloo space; large-lot storage; medium-lot storage; open improved storage space; open unimproved wet space; small-lot storage. (Joint Pub 1-02) *[Maintaining information for later retrieval and access by the user. Access to the stored data may be via remote or local means. This access may be by user retrieval or provided automatically by the storage system. Various media exist to store information including magnetic disk, laser optical disk, magnetic tapes, etc.]* {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

submarine-launched ballistic missile. A missile, launched from a submarine, which does not rely upon aerodynamic surfaces to produce lift and consequently follows a ballistic trajectory when thrust is terminated.

supporting task. A task that contributes to the accomplishment of a mission essential task.

sustainment. The Service's ability to maintain operations once forces are engaged. (Air Force Executive Guidance, Jan 96) [*Essentially, sustainment involves the provision of personnel, logistic, and other support required to maintain and prolong operations or combat until successful accomplishment or revision of the mission or of the national objective*] {Italicized definition in brackets applies only to the Air Force and is offered for clarity.}

task. A task is a discrete event or action, not specific to a single unit, weapon system, or individual, that enables a mission or function to be accomplished – by individuals or organizations.

technical training. Instruction and study designed to qualify individuals in their assigned specialty.

terrestrial-based element. The land-, sea-, or air-based equipment and personnel used to receive, transmit, and process data from, or to control, the space element of a space system.

transmission. Disseminating information to the user through a variety of media such as fiber-optic, voice, radiowave, cable, or other segments of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Two-Person Concept. Designed to prohibit access by an individual to nuclear weapons and certain designated components by requiring the presence at all times of at least two authorized persons, each capable of detecting an incorrect act or unauthorized procedure with respect to the task to be performed.

universal joint task list. The universal joint task list is designed as a comprehensive list of tasks using a common language for joint force commanders (JFCs). Also called **UJTL**.

US country team. The senior, in-country, US coordinating and supervising body, headed by the chief of the diplomatic mission, usually an ambassador, and composed of the senior member of each represented US department or agency, as desired by the chief of the US diplomatic mission.

weather services. A specialized task performed by aerospace forces to provide timely and accurate environmental information to support strategic, operational, and tactical military operations.

weapons of mass destruction. Weapons that cause indiscriminate, widespread destruction. Such weapons include nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons in any form, and associated delivery systems. These three types of weapons are also referred to as NBC weapons. (United States Air Force Counterproliferation Master Plan)

